

<i>Lucidella tantilla</i> Pils.	Bimini, Cat and Gun Cays.
<i>Opisthosiphon bahamensis</i> Shutt.	Gun Cay.
<i>Thysanophora selenina</i> Gld.	Bimini, Cat and Gun Cays.
“ sp.	Bimini.
“ sp.	Bimini, Cat and Gun Cays.
<i>Pupoides modicus</i> Gld.	Bimini, and Cat Cay.
<i>Bifidaria servilis</i> Gld.	Bimini, and Cat Cay.
“ <i>hordeacella</i> Pils. (?)	Bimini, and Cat Cay.
“ sp.	Cat Cay.
<i>Strobilops hubbardi</i> A. D. Br.	Bimini.
<i>Opeas pumilum</i> Pfr.	Bimini.
<i>Oleacina solidula</i> Pfr.	Cat Cay.
<i>Varicella</i> (<i>Pichardiella</i>) <i>gracillima</i> <i>floridana</i> Pils.	Bimini, Cat Cay.
<i>Polygyra microdonta</i> Desh.	Bimini.
<i>Cepolis</i> (<i>Hemitrochus</i>) <i>varians</i> Mke.	Bimini.
<i>Cepolis</i> (<i>Hemitrochus</i>) <i>maynardi</i> Pils.	Bimini, Cat and Gun Cays.
<i>Cepolis</i> (<i>Plagioptycha</i>) <i>duclosiana</i> Fér.	Bimini.
<i>Succinea</i> sp. (juv.)	Bimini.
<i>Cerion maynardi</i> Pils.	Bimini.
“ <i>biminiense</i> H. and C.	Bimini.
“ <i>pillsburyi</i> Pils. & Van.	Bimini.

The above listed *Bif. servilis* Gld. cannot well be separated from *B. rupicola* Say of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

CERION (STROPHIOPS) BIMINIENSE SP. NOV.

BY JOHN B. HENDERSON, JR., AND GEO. H. CLAPP.

Shell shortly rimate, cylindric in the last two whorls, then gradually tapering to the apex; solid and strong; livid flesh-colored, frequently with whitish blotches, which include two or three ribs, or the ribs may be lighter than the body color; tip generally white and the last whorl much lighter *below* the periphery. Sculpture of regular,

crowded ribs narrower than their intervals; ribs slightly bent forward at the suture, 32 to 36 on the penultimate whorl in average specimens. Whorls about 10, very slightly convex, the last ascending in front. Aperture vertical, slightly flesh-tinted inside; peristome white, thick, well reflexed, terminations slightly approaching; parietal callus heavy, appressed. Parietal tooth narrow and very short, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, axial fold moderate.

Smallest, length $19\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $10\frac{1}{4}$, aperture $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ mm., whorls 9, ribs 33.

Largest, length $27\frac{3}{4}$, diam. 13, aperture $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ mm., whorls 10, ribs 37.

Average length $24\frac{1}{2}$, diam. 12, aperture 10×9 mm., whorls 10, ribs 36.

There is considerable variation in the number of ribs, as a specimen $21\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. has 38, one $22 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ has 42, and one $27\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ has only 31.

Plate IV, figs. 9, 10. Over 200 shells have been examined.

Southern end of North Bimini Cay, Bahamas, May, 1912.

These shells were collected on the extreme southern end of the Cay on young sisal plants. From 15 to 30 shells could be gathered from a single plant. An occasional specimen was picked up under or on the "sea-grapes," but it appears to be confined to the southern point of the island, as further up only an occasional dead "crab-shell" was found. About three-quarters of these shells are cleaned perfectly, and these are considerably lighter than the ones in which part of the animal remains. By accident only two young examples were saved, and these show no sign of internal teeth. In collecting we noticed that a number of the adult shells had the lower part of the lip bitten off, as if some rodent had attacked them at that point.

NEW SPECIES OF CLAUSILIA AND PARTULA FROM THE COLLECTION
OF MR. J. S. EMERSON.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

When looking over the fine series of Hawaiian shells in the collection of Mr. Emerson in Honolulu, I had opportunity to note the presence of many shells foreign to the islands. Among them there is a good series of land shells collected by him in Europe, and many